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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The chassis which has disk insertion opening, and the guide member arranged in the interior of this chassis, It has the roller opposite arrangement of the contiguity estrangement of was enabled to this guide member. By being formed in the shape of [to which the field by the side of said roller of said guide member makes spacing with said roller large toward a center section from the both-sides section] a taper, and carrying out the rotation drive of said roller In the disk conveyance device of the disk player which carries out automatic conveyance of the disk pinched between this roller and said guide member,

While constituting said guide member from the 1st guide member and the 2nd guide member which were carried out 2 ****s in the center section and making these [1st] and the 2nd guide member along the direction of an axis of said roller as it is movable, an elastic energization means to energize said 1st and 2nd guide members in the direction which approaches mutually is established,

It is the disk conveyance device of the disk player which the time of conveyance of a disk makes said 1st and 2nd guide members contact the periphery edge of a disk with said elastic energization means, and is characterized by constituting at the time of the play of a disk so that these [1st] and the 2nd guide member may desert the periphery edge of a disk. [Claim 2]

The disk conveyance device of the disk player characterized by constituting so that it may have the driving means which drives said 1st and 2nd guide members in the publication of claim 1 in the direction which resists the energization force of said elastic energization means, and deserts and said 1st and 2nd guide members may be made to desert the periphery edge of a disk by this driving means at the time of a play.

[Claim 3]

The disk conveyance device of the disk player characterized by being constituted in the publication of claims 1 or 2 so that said 1st and 2nd guide members may move to an opposite direction mutually through a synchronous means. [Claim 4]

The 1st rack with which said synchronous means was formed in said 1st guide member along the migration direction in the publication of claim 3. The disk conveyance device of the disk player characterized by having had the junction gear which gears with the 2nd rack formed in said 2nd guide member along the migration direction on these 1st and 2nd racks, and said 1st and 2nd racks having countered through said junction gear.

[Claim 5]

The disk conveyance device of the disk player characterized by having driven the clamper base material which supports a clamper pivotable, and this clamper base material in one publication of claims 1-4, having had the clamp driving member which moves said clamper in the direction which attaches and detaches on a turntable, and making this clamp driving member and said driving means make it serve a double purpose.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [Field of the Invention] [0001]

This invention relates to the disk conveyance device of the disk player which records and/or reproduces information on disks, such as CD (compact disk) and DVD (digital versatile disc), and relates to the disk conveyance device of the disk player which performs carrying in and taking out of this disk by carrying out the rotation drive of the roller which pinched the disk between guide members especially.

. [Background of the Invention]

[0002]

Generally the disk player for mount is equipped with the clamp device which clamps a disk possible [a rotation drive] in a play location, the disk conveyance device which carries out automatic conveyance of the disk between a play location and an ejection location. The former clamp device consists of a turntable attached in the revolving shaft of a spindle motor, and a clamper arranged possible [contiguity estrangement] to this turntable, and the clamper is energized by flat spring etc. in the direction of a turntable. Moreover, the latter disk conveyance device consists of rollers by which opposite arrangement was carried out so that the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member arranged in the upper limit section by the side of the front face of a chassis (disk insertion opening side) and this guide member may be approached or deserted, and the rotation drive of the roller is carried out by making a motor into a driving source to forward reverse both directions.

[0003]

Conventionally, it sets in such a disk conveyance device. When the inferior surface of tongue of a guide member is formed in the shape of [which serves as thin meat from the both-sides section gradually toward a center section] a taper and a disk is pinched between a roller and a guide member He is trying to prevent that a blemish is attached to the labelled surface (top face) of a disk by contacting the periphery edge of a disk to the taper side of a guide member (for example, patent reference 1 reference).

[0004]

The top view showing the disk conveyance device of the conventional known [drawing 16] and drawing 17 are perspective views of a guide member and a roller with which this disk conveyance device is equipped. As shown in these drawings, the guide member 101 is being fixed to the interior of the chassis 100 which forms the outer shell of a disk player by the upper part location, and the roller 102 made of rubber is arranged in the lower part location of this guide member 101. Disk insertion opening which is not illustrated is established at the front-face side (under drawing 16) of a chassis 100, and the guide member 101 and the roller 102 are arranged at the back side of this disk insertion opening. Taper side 101a of the pair which inclines in the reverse sense bordering on a crosswise center section is formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101, and the guide member 101 is becoming a light-gage configuration from the both-sides section gradually toward the center section by these tapers side 101a. Moreover, concave 101b is formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101 so that taper side 101a may be crossed, and a roller 102 can go in and out to this concave 101b. This roller 102 is supported to revolve by the roller bracket with which that diameter is formed from the center section in the shape of [which becomes large gradually toward both ends] a taper, and does not illustrate the both ends of a roller 102. Elastic energization is carried out in the direction close to the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101, and the rotation drive of this roller bracket is carried out by making into a driving source the motor which is not illustrated to forward reverse both directions. In addition, the clamp device which consists of a turntable and a clamper, the optical pickup (neither is illustrated) which performs informational record and/or playback to a disk are arranged in the interior of a chassis 100. [0005]

Thus, in the disk conveyance device by which the outline configuration was carried out, when it is in the ejection condition (standby condition) of not being loaded with Disk D into the chassis 100, the roller 102 has entered in concave 101b formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101, and the clearance between some is secured between the inferior—surface—of—tongue center section of the guide member 101, and the roller 102. In this ejection condition, if a user inserts Disk D in the interior of a chassis 100 from disk insertion opening, insertion of Disk D will be detected, a motor will begin to rotate to an one direction, and a roller 102 will carry out a rotation drive to the forward direction by making this motor into a driving source. If Disk D is further stuffed into the interior of a chassis 100, the amount of [of the path of insertion of Disk D] point will enter the clearance between the guide member 101 and a roller 102, it will be pinched, and automatic conveyance of the disk D will be carried out in the arrow—head X1 direction of drawing 16 by the rotation driving force of a roller 102. In order that the whole top face of Disk D may be conveyed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101, and the non—contact condition in

that case and only the edges-on-both-sides section may only contact taper side 101a, damage on the labelled surface (top face) of Disk D is prevented. Moreover, since the roller 102 is formed in the shape of [from which the diameter of a center section serves as min] a taper, the inferior surface of tongue of Disk D is non-contact [of a roller 102 / a part for a narrow diameter portion and non-contact], and damage on the recording surface (inferior surface of tongue) of Disk D is also prevented.

[0006]

As the clamper deserted the turntable, and has secured the disk conveyance path among both and the two-dot chain line of drawing 16 shows at the time of this disk conveyance, Disk D has the inside of this disk conveyance path conveyed, and reaches a play location. And if Disk D is conveyed to right above a turntable, chucking of the disk D will be carried out between a turntable and a clamper by dropping a clamper in a play location. Moreover, the big space which a roller 102 descends and does not bar rotation of Disk D between a projection, the guide member 101, and a roller 102 from concave 101b of the guide member 101 is secured by rotating a roller bracket in this play location. And if the rotation drive of the spindle motor is carried out in this condition, a turntable, Disk D, and a clamper will rotate in one, and the informational record and/or the playback to Disk D will be performed by the optical pickup.

Moreover, if a motor is rotated in the other directions and the rotation drive of the roller 102 is carried out to the above and hard flow, when ejecting the disk D which reproductive play actuation completed, since automatic conveyance of the disk D in the location shown according to the two-dot chain line of <u>drawing 16</u> will be carried out to the arrow-head X 2-way of this drawing, this disk D can be removed from disk insertion opening to the exterior of a chassis 100.

[Patent reference 1] JP,5-1003,Y (the 2nd page, drawing 6)

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[8000]

Since Disk D and the guide member 101 stop being field contact when taper side 101a of the pair prolonged from the both-sides section to the slanting upper part toward a center section is formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101 like the conventional disk conveyance device mentioned above, it can prevent that a blemish is attached to the labelled surface of the disk D under conveyance. Moreover, since it is conveyed while the edges-on-both-sides section of Disk D contacts taper side 101a of a pair, if whenever [tilt-angle / of these tapers side 101a] is set up greatly, the centering function to carry out alignment of the core of Disk D to the center position of a disk conveyance path can be raised. Hereafter, if this centering function is explained with reference to drawing 18 Drawing 18 is the explanatory view showing the relative-position relation between the disk D in the middle of conveyance, and taper side 101a. This drawing (a) shows the condition (it corresponds to the two-dot chain line location of drawing 16) that Disk D was conveyed to the play location, and this drawing (b) shows the condition (it corresponds to the continuous-line location of drawing 16) in case the core of Disk D passes through a roller top. [0009]

If Disk D is conveyed from an ejection location in a play location as shown in <u>drawing 18</u> (a), Disk D will be in the condition that the back end part was pinched between the guide member 101 and the roller 102, and the pressure welding of the edges-on-both-sides section of Disk D will be carried out to both tapers side 101a in response to the energization force from a roller 102. Therefore, if the function which regulates the motion of the longitudinal direction of Disk D, so that theta becomes large whenever [tilt-angle / of both tapers side 101a] becomes high, for example, theta is set as about 15 degrees whenever [tilt-angle / of taper side 101a], centering of the disk D under conveyance will be certainly carried out to a disk conveyance path, and alignment of the core of Disk D can be carried out to a turntable and a clamper in a play location. It is set to w1=49mm and h1=11mm, when the height of the top face of w1 and the guide member 101 and the center-of-rotation shaft of a roller 102 is set to h1 for the distance between both tapers side 101a in contact with the edges-on-both-sides section of Disk D at this time and the diameter of the disk D under conveyance is the minor diameter disk DS which is 80mm. On the other hand, when the center section of the disk D is pinched between the guide member 101 and the roller 102, as shown in <u>drawing 18</u> (b), the height h2 of the top face of 80mm and the guide member 101 and the center-of-rotation shaft of a roller 102 is set to 15mm by the distance w2 between both tapers side 101a in contact with the edges-on-both-sides section of Disk D, and the conveyance height of Disk D becomes low compared with a play location.

Although it is necessary to set up theta somewhat greatly whenever [tilt-angle / of taper side 101a formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the guide member 101] in order to raise the centering function of the disk D at the time of conveyance so that clearly from the above explanation Since the amount of conveyance bouncing motion of Disk D also becomes large in connection with theta becoming large whenever [tilt-angle / of taper side 101a]. The big disk conveyance path had to be secured between the turntable and the clamper during conveyance of Disk D, and it had become the factor in which this bars thin shape-ization of a disk player. Especially, when it was a minor diameter disk (diameter of 80mm) with a small dimension, compared with the major-diameter disk (diameter of 120mm), the amount of conveyance bouncing motion of Disk D (h2-h1) became large, and since the sticking-by-pressure force of Disk D over the guide member 101 was also changed sharply, there was a problem that the conveyance force of Disk D became unstable.

This invention was made in view of the actual condition of such a conventional technique, and the purpose is in offering the disk conveyance device of the disk player which can stabilize the conveyance force after raising the centering function of a disk. [Means for Solving the Problem]
[0012]

This invention was made to carry out elastic energization of the 1st and 2nd guide members in the direction which approaches

mutually while it divided into two the guide member which collaborates with a roller and conveys a disk at the 1st and 2nd guide members and made movable these [1st] and the 2nd guide member along the direction of an axis of a roller. Thus, only by spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members changing according to the conveyance location of a disk, if a guide member is made into 2 piece structures movable to a longitudinal direction, even if it enlarges whenever [tilt-angle / of the taper of a guide member] and raises the centering function of a disk for example, since the conveyance height of a disk becomes fixed, it can stabilize the conveyance force of a disk.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0013]

The disk conveyance device of the disk player by this invention Since the periphery edge of a disk while conveying the taper formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st [which was divided into two] and 2nd guide members is made to contact and it was made for these [1st] and the 2nd guide member to desert the periphery edge of a disk at the time of a play While the centering function of a disk is raised, the conveyance height of a disk can be kept constant and the conveyance force of a disk can be stabilized.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention] [0014]

The chassis on which this invention has disk insertion opening, and the guide member arranged in the interior of this chassis, It has the roller opposite arrangement of the contiguity estrangement of was enabled to this guide member. By being formed in the shape of [to which the field by the side of said roller of said guide member makes spacing with said roller large toward a center section from the both-sides section] a taper, and carrying out the rotation drive of said roller In the disk conveyance device of the disk player which carries out automatic conveyance of the disk pinched between this roller and said guide member While constituting said guide member from the 1st guide member and the 2nd guide member which were carried out 2 ****s in the center section and making these [1st] and the 2nd guide member along the direction of an axis of said roller as it is movable An elastic energization means to energize said 1st and 2nd guide members in the direction which approaches mutually is established. The time of conveyance of a disk made said 1st and 2nd guide members contact the periphery edge of a disk with said elastic energization means, and at the time of the play of a disk, it constituted so that these [1st] and the 2nd guide member might desert the periphery edge of a disk. [0015]

thus, by the disk conveyance device of the constituted disk player By making these [1st] and the 2nd guide member desert the periphery edge of a disk at the time of a play [by making the periphery edge of a disk while conveying the 1st and 2nd guide members divided into two contact] Since the conveyance height of a disk can be kept constant only by the centering function of the disk at the time of conveyance increasing, and spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members changing according to the conveyance location of a disk, the conveyance force of a disk can be stabilized.

It has the driving means which drives the 1st and 2nd guide members in the above-mentioned configuration in the direction which resists the energization force of an elastic energization means and deserts. If it constitutes so that the 1st and 2nd guide members may be made to desert the periphery edge of a disk by this driving means at the time of a play Even if the path-of-insertion back end part of the disk with which it was loaded into the chassis overlaps the 1st and 2nd guide members and flat-surface targets Since the 1st and 2nd guide members can be made to be able to desert a disk compulsorily and a disk can be made into a pivotable condition at the time of a play, the depth dimension of a disk player can be shortened and it is desirable. [0017]

Moreover, in the above-mentioned configuration, in order for what is necessary to be just to make either of the 1st and 2nd guide members drive by the driving means when it constitutes so that the 1st and 2nd guide members may move to an opposite direction mutually through a synchronous means, the configuration of a driving means can be simplified and it is desirable. It is desirable that had the junction gear which gears with the 1st rack formed in the 1st guide member along the migration as a concrete configuration of such a synchronous means and the 2nd rack formed in the 2nd guide member along the migration direction on these 1st and 2nd racks, and the 1st and 2nd racks have countered through a junction gear. [0018]

Moreover, although it is possible in the above-mentioned configuration to also make the 1st and 2nd guide members desert the periphery edge of a disk using the driving means of dedication The clamper base material with which a disk player supports a clamper pivotable, When it has the clamp driving member which this clamper base material is driven [driving member] and moves said clamper in the direction which attaches and detaches on a turntable, and this clamp driving member and said driving means are made to make it serve a double purpose, whole structure can be simplified and it is desirable.

[Example]

[0019]

First, when basic actuation of the disk conveyance device by this invention is explained with reference to <u>drawing 1 - drawing 4</u>, the top view in which <u>drawing 1</u> shows a condition in the middle of conveyance of a disk, the front view in which <u>drawing 2</u> shows a condition in the middle of conveyance of a disk, the top view in which <u>drawing 3</u> shows the completion condition of conveyance of a disk, and <u>drawing 4</u> are the front views showing the completion condition of conveyance of a disk.

[0020]

As shown in these drawings, inside the chassis 1 which forms the outer shell of a disk player, the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 are arranged at the upper part location, and the roller 4 made of rubber is arranged in the lower part location of these [1st] and the 2nd guide member 2 and 3. Disk insertion opening which is not illustrated is established at the front-face side (under <u>drawing 1</u>) of a chassis 1, and the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 and rollers 4 are arranged at the back side of this disk insertion opening.

[0021]

Contiguity estrangement is possible for the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 along the direction of an axis of a roller 4, and these [1st] and the 2nd guide member 2 and 3 are energized in the direction which approaches mutually with the elastic energization means which carried out the illustration abbreviation. Taper side 3a of a left riser is formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the 2nd guide member 3 where taper side 2a of an upward slant to the right [inferior surface of tongue / of the 1st guide member 2 which is a bilateral symmetry form and is located in illustration left—hand side] is formed, and is located in illustration right—hand side about the center line P with which the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 are prolonged in the illustration vertical direction of a chassis 1. That is, these tapers sides 2a and 3a incline in the reverse sense bordering on said center line P, and, in the case of this example, theta is set as about 15 degrees whenever [tilt—angle / of the taper sides 2a and 3a]. Moreover, locating—lug 2b and 3b are formed in the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3, and these locatings—lug 2b and 3b are located in the outside edge of the taper sides 2a and 3a, respectively.

The roller 4 is supported to revolve by the roller bracket with which the diameter is formed from the center section in the shape of [which becomes large gradually toward both ends] a taper, and does not illustrate the both ends of a roller 4. Elastic energization is carried out in the direction close to the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3, and the rotation drive of this roller bracket is carried out by making into a driving source the motor which is not illustrated to forward reverse both directions. In addition, the clamp device which consists of a turntable and a clamper, the optical pickup (neither is illustrated) which performs informational record and/or playback to a disk are arranged in the interior of a chassis 1. [0023]

Thus, in the disk conveyance device by which the outline configuration was carried out, when it is in the ejection condition (standby condition) are not loaded with Disk D into the chassis 1, the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 have countered in the location which was energized by the elastic energization means and approached most, and elastic energization of the roller 4 is carried out in the direction close to the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3. In this ejection condition, if a user inserts Disk D in the interior of a chassis 1 from disk insertion opening, insertion of Disk D will be detected, a motor will begin to rotate to an one direction, and a roller 4 will carry out a rotation drive to the forward direction by making this motor into a driving source. If Disk D is further stuffed into the interior of a chassis 1, the amount of [of the path of insertion of Disk D] point will enter between the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 and a roller 4, it will be pinched, and automatic conveyance of the disk D will be carried out by the rotation driving force of a roller 4 in a play location. The whole top face of Disk D is conveyed in the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3, and the non-contact condition in that case, the edges-on-both-sides section only contacts the taper side of a roller 4, the inferior surface of tongue of Disk D can also prevent damage on the labelled surface (top face) of Disk D, and a recording surface (inferior surface of tongue). [0024]

Moreover, although spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 serves as min in the state of ejection, since it is conveyed while, as for Disk D, the edges-on-both-sides section contacts locating-lug 2b and 3b at the time of this disk conveyance, spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 changes according to the conveyance location of Disk D. Namely, as shown in drawing 1 and 2, when the core (overall diameter part) of Disk D passes right above a roller 4 Spacing (spacing of both locatings-lug 2b and 3b) of the 1st [in contact with Disk D] and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 is set to the w2 [greatest]. Then, as the disk D under conveyance approaches a play location, and spacing of both locatings-lug 2b and 3b is narrowed and is shown in drawing 3 and 4, spacing of both locatings-lug 2b and 3b is set to w1 in the state of the completion of conveyance. As mentioned above, when theta is set as about 15 degrees whenever [tilt-angle / of the taper sides 2a and 3a], it is set to w1=49mm and w2=80mm at the time of the minor diameter disk DS (diameter of 80mm) which the disk D under conveyance shows as a continuous line, and is set to w1=102mm and w2=120mm at the time of the major-diameter disk DL (diameter of 120mm) which the disk D under conveyance shows with an alternate long and short dash line. However, in order that the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 may only carry out contiguity estrangement along the direction of an axis of a roller 4, height h of the top face of the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 and the center-of-rotation shaft of a roller 4 is fixed irrespective of the conveyance location of Disk D, and, also in the minor diameter disk DS, also in the major-diameter disk DL, it is set to h= 11mm.

[0025]

Thus, although Disk D is conveyed to a play location Since the pressure welding of the edges-on-both-sides section of Disk D is carried out to the taper sides 2a and 3a in response to the energization force from a roller 4 and the pressure welding of both the periphery edge of Disk D is carried out to locating-lug 2b and 3b by the energization force of said elastic energization means, Whenever [tilt-angle], the centering precision of Disk D increases and alignment of the core of Disk D is carried out with high precision to a turntable and a clamper by the large taper sides 2a and 3a of theta (theta= 15 degrees) in the completion condition of conveyance. And if Disk D is conveyed to right above a turntable, chucking of the disk D will be carried out between a turntable and a clamper by dropping a clamper in a play location. Moreover, by rotating a roller bracket in this play location, a roller 4 descends, the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 are deserted, and the big space which does not bar rotation of Disk D between the 1st and 2nd guide members 2 and 3 and a roller 4 is secured. And if the rotation drive of the spindle motor is carried out in this condition, a turntable, Disk D, and a clamper will rotate in one, and the informational record and/or the playback to Disk D will be performed by the optical pickup.

[0026]

Next, if the disk conveyance device of the disk player for mount which starts the example of this invention with reference to drawing 5 - drawing 15 is explained more to a detail The top view in which drawing 5 shows a condition in the middle of minor diameter disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device, The top view in which in drawing 6 the front view and drawing 7 show

the side elevation, and <u>drawing 8</u> shows a condition in the middle of major—diameter disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device, The top view in which <u>drawing 9</u> shows the front view, and <u>drawing 10</u> shows the play condition of this disk conveyance device, The top view of the 1st guide member where this disk conveyance device is equipped with <u>drawing 11</u>, <u>drawing 12</u>—this—the front view of the 1st guide member, the top view of the 2nd guide member where this disk conveyance device is equipped with <u>drawing 13</u>, and <u>drawing 14</u>—this—the front view of the 2nd guide member and <u>drawing 15</u> are the explanatory views of the clamp device with which this disk player is equipped.

[0027]

The disk player for mount concerning this example is equipped with the lower base 11 and the up base 12 which constitute the drive chassis 10 (refer to drawing 15), and this drive chassis 10 is arranged in the interior of the chassis which is not illustrated, and is changed to lock/unlocking condition by the lock device to a chassis. This disk player can be loaded with the minor diameter disk DS whose diameter is 80mm, and the both sides of the major-diameter disk DL whose diameter is 120mm, and these disks D (the minor diameter disk DS and the major-diameter disk DL) are inserted between the lower base 11 and the up base 12 from disk insertion opening established at the front-face side of a chassis. And while a clamp device is installed in the center section of the drive chassis 10, the disk conveyance device is installed in the near side (arrow-head X 2-way of drawing 5) of this clamp device, automatic conveyance of the disk D inserted from disk insertion opening is carried out to a play location according to a disk conveyance device, and Disk D is clamped possible [a rotation drive] according to a clamp device in this play location.

[0028]

First, if a clamp device is explained, the spindle motor 13 is being fixed to the center section of the lower base 11, and the turntable 14 is being fixed to the revolving shaft. On the other hand, opening is formed in the center section of the up base 12, and the ring-like clamper base material 15 is arranged in this opening. The clamper base material 15 is supported by the up base 12 possible [rise and fall], and actuation section 15a is formed in a part of periphery edge of the clamper base material 15. Moreover, elastic energization is carried out in the direction of a turntable 14 by the flat spring which is not illustrated, and when the inferior surface of tongue of flange 16a formed in the clamper 16 contacts the periphery section of feed-hole 15b, from the clamper base material 15, the clamper 16 by which feed-hole 15b is established by the clamper base material 15, and the clamper 16 is supported pivotable inside this feed-hole 15b does not have dedropping, and has come the clamper 16. Furthermore, the frame-like clamp driving member 17 is arranged so that the clamper base material 15 may be surrounded, and drive projected part 17a is formed in this side right corner of this clamp driving member 17. The drive arm 18 is connected with the clamp driving member 17, this drive arm 18 is pivotable centering on a pin 19, and the clamp driving member 17 carries out both-way migration of the top face of the up base 12 by rotation of the drive arm 18 to a longitudinal direction (arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way of drawing 5). Migration to the cross direction (arrow-head X1-X 2-way of drawing 5) of the cam plate which was arranged in the medial surface of a chassis and which is not illustrated is interlocked with, it rotates, and the up base 12 carries out rise-and-fall actuation of the drive arm 18 to the lower base 11 by this cam plate order **. And the clamp device is constituted by these clamper base material 15, the clamp driving member 17, and the drive arm 18 grade. [0029]

Although later mentioned about actuation of this clamp device, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 8</u>, at the time of conveyance of Disk D (the minor diameter disk DS and the major-diameter disk DL), the clamp driving member 17 is moving in the arrow-head Y1 direction, and actuation section 15a of the clamper base material 15 has deserted the clamp driving member 17. On the other hand, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, the clamp driving member 17 moved to the arrow-head Y 2-way, is in contact with actuation section 15a, and by this, the clamper base material 15 descends at the time of the play of Disk D, and it deserts a clamper 16 at it.

[0030]

Next, if a disk conveyance device is explained, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, in the up base 12, the 1st thru/or the 3rd long hole 12a, 12b, and 12c are established, and these long holes 12a, 12b, and 12c are mutually prolonged in parallel along with the longitudinal direction (arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way) of the up base 12. The 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 are held movable to the arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way at the up base 12, and the roller 22 made of rubber is arranged in the lower part location of these [1st] and the 2nd guide member 20 and 21. The direction of an axis of a roller 22 is in agreement with an arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way, and the contiguity estrangement of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 is attained along the direction of an axis of a roller 22. The roller 22 is supported to revolve by the roller bracket with which the diameter is formed from the center section in the shape of [which becomes large gradually toward both ends] a taper, and does not illustrate the both ends of a roller 22. Elastic energization is carried out in the direction close to the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21, and the rotation drive of this roller bracket is carried out by making into a driving source the motor which is not illustrated to forward reverse both directions. And the disk conveyance device is constituted by these [1st], and the 2nd guide members 20 and 21 and roller 22.

[0031]

As shown in <u>drawing 11</u> and <u>drawing 12</u>, the 1st guide member 20 has guide section 20a of the plane view rectangle which slides on the inferior surface of tongue of the up base 12, and while seeing from a transverse plane in the inferior surface of tongue of this guide section 20a and forming taper side 20b upward slanting to the right, locating-lug 20c is formed in the left end section of taper side 20b. Moreover, 20d of lobes which insert 1st long hole 12a in the right-hand side shorter side of guide section 20a, and arrive at the top face of the up base 12 is formed, and 1st rack 20e prolonged in an arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way is engraved on 20d of this lobe. As shown in <u>drawing 13</u> and <u>drawing 14</u>, the 2nd guide member 21 has guide section 21a of the plane view rectangle which slides on the inferior surface of tongue of the up base 12, and while seeing from a transverse plane in the inferior surface of tongue of this guide section 21a and forming taper side 21b of ** for the lower right, locating-lug 21c is formed in the right end section of taper side 21b. Moreover, 21d of lobes which insert 2nd long hole 12b in the left-hand side

shorter side of guide section 21a, and arrive at the top face of the up base 12 is formed, and 2nd rack 21e prolonged in an arrow-head Y1-Y 2-way is engraved on 21d of this lobe. Furthermore, 21f of receiving parts is formed in the back side long side of guide section 21a, 21f of this receiving part inserted in 3rd long hole 12c, and it is prolonged on the top face of the up base 12.

[0032]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the junction gear 23 is supported to revolve by the top face of the up base 12, and the 1st and 2nd racks 20e and 21e have got into gear on this junction gear 23. These 1st and 2nd racks 20e and 21e and the junction gear 23 constitute a synchronous means, and with this synchronous means, the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 synchronize to hard flow, and move them. Moreover, the extension spring 24 which is an elastic energization means is laid between 20d of lobes of the 1st guide member 20, and the up base 12, the direction 20 where the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 approach mutually according to the elastic force of this extension spring 24, i.e., the 1st guide member, is energized to an arrow-head Y 2-way, and the 2nd guide member 21 is energized in the arrow-head Y1 direction, respectively. Furthermore, 21f of receiving parts of the 2nd guide member 21 energized in the arrow-head Y1 direction is in contact with drive projected part 17a of the clamp driving member 17. [0033]

Thus, when it is in the ejection condition (standby condition) of not being loaded with Disk D into the chassis, in the disk player for mount by which the outline configuration was carried out, As the drive chassis 10 which consists of the lower base 11 and the up base 12 is made into the lock condition to the chassis which is not illustrated and is shown in <u>drawing 15</u> The up base 12 is separated from the lower base 11 upwards, and the big disk conveyance path is secured from the thickness of Disk D between the turntable 14 and the clamper 16. At this time, the clamp driving member 17 moved in the arrow-head Y1 direction, it is separated from actuation section 15a of the clamper base material 15, and, as for the clamper 16, migration in a lower part is regulated in contact with the clamper base material 15. Moreover, the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 have countered in the location which approached, and elastic energization of the roller 22 is carried out in the direction close to the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21. [0034]

In this ejection condition, if a user inserts Disk D between the lower base 11 and the up base 12 from disk insertion opening, insertion of Disk D will be detected, a motor will begin to rotate to an one direction, and a roller 22 will carry out a rotation drive to the forward direction by making this motor into a driving source. If Disk D is further stuffed into the interior of the lower base 11 and the up base 12, the amount of [of the path of insertion of Disk D] point will enter between the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 and a roller 22, it will be pinched, and automatic conveyance of the disk D will be carried out by the rotation driving force of a roller 22 in a play location. The whole top face of Disk D is conveyed in the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21, and the non-contact condition in that case. The edges-on-both-sides section only contacts the taper sides 20b and 21b of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21, and locatings lug 20c and 21c. Since the edges-on-both-sides section only contacts the taper side of a roller 22, the inferior surface of tongue of Disk D can also prevent damage on the labelled surface (top face) of Disk D, and a recording surface (inferior surface of tongue). [0035]

When the inserted disk D is the minor diameter disk DS here, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u> When the core (overall diameter part) of the minor diameter disk DS passes right above a roller 22, spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 spreads a little, and when the inserted disk D is the major—diameter disk DL, as shown in <u>drawing 8</u> and <u>drawing 9</u> When the core of the major—diameter disk DL passes right above a roller 22, spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 spreads greatly, however, like the disk conveyance device in which it already explained with reference to <u>drawing 1</u> — <u>drawing 4</u> In order that the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 may only carry out contiguity estrangement along the direction of an axis of a roller 22 (arrow—head Y1—Y 2—way) irrespective of the class (the minor diameter disk DS or the major—diameter disk DL) and conveyance location of Disk D, The height of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 and the center—of—rotation shaft of a roller 22 does not change, but becomes fixed [the conveyance height of Disk D]. Moreover, while Disk D is conveyed to a play location, in response to the energization force from a roller 22, the pressure welding of the edges—on—both—sides section of Disk D is carried out to the taper sides 20b and 21b of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21. Moreover, since the pressure welding of the peripheral face of Disk D is carried out to the locatings lug 20c and 21c of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 by the energization force of an extension spring 24, The centering precision of Disk D increases and alignment of the core of the disk D conveyed to the play location can be carried out to a turntable 14 with high precision to a clamper 16. [0036]

If Disk D is conveyed to a play location as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, the up base 12 will descend in the direction of the lower base 11, and the clamper base material 15 and a clamper 16 will also descend in the direction of a turntable 14 in connection with it. And when descent of the up base 12 is completed, the center hole of Disk D fits into a turntable 14, and chucking of the disk D is carried out between a turntable 14 and a clamper 16. Moreover, the drive arm 18 rotates in the direction of a counterclockwise rotation, and is interlocked with it, and in order that the clamp driving member 17 may move to an arrow-head Y 2-way and may depress actuation section 15a, the clamper base material 15 descends in the direction of a turntable 14. Therefore, the clamper 16 which the periphery section of feed-hole 15a of the clamper base material 15 separated from flange 16a of a clamper 16, and has received the energization force from the flat spring which is not illustrated is elastically pressurized by the top face of Disk D. Moreover, in order that drive projected part 17a may press 21f of receiving parts of the 2nd guide member 21 with migration to the arrow-head Y 2-way of the clamp driving member 17, the 2nd guide member 21 moves to an arrow-head Y 2-way, and the 1st guide member 20 moves in the arrow-head Y1 direction synchronizing with this. That is, in order that the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 may move in the direction which resists the elastic force of an extension spring 24 and deserts mutually, the guide sections 20a and 21a of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 separate from the

periphery edge of Disk D. Furthermore, in order for a roller bracket to rotate in this play location and to drop a roller 22, a roller 22 deserts the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21, and the big space which does not bar rotation of Disk D between the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 and a roller 22 is secured. In addition, if the drive chassis 10 changes from a lock condition to an unlocking condition in a play location and the rotation drive of the spindle motor 13 is carried out in this condition, a turntable 14, Disk D, and a clamper 16 will rotate in one, and the informational record and/or the playback to Disk D will be performed by the optical pickup which is not illustrated. [0037]

Thus, the taper sides 20b and 21b of the 1st [which was divided into two] and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 are made to contact the periphery edge of the disk D under conveyance in the above-mentioned example. By making these [1st] and the 2nd guide member 20 and 21 desert the periphery edge of Disk D at the time of a play Even if it enlarges whenever [tilt-angle / of the taper sides 20b and 21b] and raises the centering function of Disk D Since disk conveyance height can be kept constant only by spacing of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 changing according to the conveyance location of Disk D, the conveyance force of Disk D can be stabilized. [0038]

Moreover, it has the clamp driving member 17 (driving means) which drives the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 in the direction which resists the elastic energization force of an extension spring 24, and deserts. Since it was made to make the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 desert the periphery edge of Disk D by this clamp driving member 17 at the time of a play Even if the path-of-insertion back end part of the disk D with which it was loaded into the chassis overlaps superficially the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 Since the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 can be made to be able to desert Disk D compulsorily and Disk D can be made into a pivotable condition at the time of a play, the depth dimension of a disk player can be shortened. And the clamp driving member 17 as a driving means is a configuration member of a clamp device, and since the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 can be made to desert the periphery edge of Disk D using a motion of the clamp driving member 17 which carries out clamp actuation of the disk D at the time of a play, it can prevent that a mechanism becomes complicated by the driving means.

[0039]

Moreover, by supporting the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 movable at the up base 12, and connecting the racks 20e and 21e formed in these [1st] and the 2nd guide member 20 and 21 through the junction gear 23 Since the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 synchronize to an opposite direction mutually and it was made to move While the centering function of Disk D is demonstrated at the time of conveyance That what is necessary is just to drive either of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 (the above-mentioned example 2nd guide member 21) by the clamp driving member 17 at the time of a play Similarly, the configuration of a driving means or an elastic energization means can be simplified that what is necessary is just to carry out elastic energization of either of the 1st and 2nd guide members 20 and 21 (the above-mentioned example 1st guide member 20) by the extension spring 24.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0040]

[Drawing 1] It is a top view explaining basic actuation of the disk conveyance device by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the front view showing a condition in the middle of minor diameter disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 3] It is the top view showing the completion condition of disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device.

Drawing 4 It is the front view showing the completion condition of minor diameter disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device.

Drawing 5] It is the top view showing a condition in the middle of minor diameter disk conveyance of the disk conveyance device of the disk player for mount concerning the example of this invention.

Drawing 6 It is the front view of this disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 7] It is the side elevation of this disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 8] It is the top view showing a condition in the middle of major-diameter disk conveyance of this disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 9] It is the front view of this disk conveyance device.

Drawing 10 It is the top view showing the play condition of this disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 11] It is the top view of the 1st guide member with which this disk conveyance device is equipped.

[Drawing 12] this — it is the front view of the 1st guide member.

Drawing 13] It is the top view of the 2nd guide member with which this disk conveyance device is equipped.

Drawing 14 this — it is the front view of the 2nd guide member.

Drawing 15] It is the explanatory view of the clamp device with which this disk player is equipped.

<u>[Drawing 16]</u> It is the top view showing the conventional disk conveyance device.

[Drawing 17] It is the perspective view of a guide member and a roller with which this disk conveyance device is equipped.

Drawing 18] It is the explanatory view showing ***** of a disk conveyance location and conveyance height.

[Description of Notations]

[0041]

1 Chassis

2 20 1st guide member

2a, 20b Taper side

2b, 20c Locating lug

20a Guide section

•

20d Lobe 20e The 1st rack 3 21 2nd guide member 3a, 21b Taper side 3b, 21c Locating lug 21a Guide section 21d Lobe 21e The 2nd rack 21f Receiving part 4 22 Roller 10 Drive Chassis 11 Lower Base 12 Up Base 12a, 12b, 12c Long hole 14 Turntable 15 Clamper Base Material . 15a Actuation section 16 Clamper 17 Clamp Driving Member .17a 18 Drive Arm 23 Junction Gear 24 Extension Spring D Disk DS Minor diameter disk DL Major-diameter disk

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(54) 【発明の名称】ディスクプレーヤのディスク搬送機構

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ディスクのセンタリング機能を高めた上で般送力を安定化することができる「ディスクプレーヤのディスク般送機構」を提供すること。

【解決手段】 2分割した第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の下面にそれぞれ逆向きのテーパ面2a,3aを形成し、これら第1および第2のガイド部材2,3をローラ4の軸線方向に沿って移動可能にすると共に、第1および第2のガイド部材2,3を互いに近接する方向へ弾性付勢するようにした。このように構成すると、テーパ面2a,3aの傾斜角度を大きくしてディスクDのセンタリング機能を高めても、ディスクDの搬送位置に応じて第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の間隔が変化するだけでディスク搬送高さは一定になるため、ディスクDの搬送力を安定化することができる。

【選択図】 図2



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

前記ガイド部材をその中央部で2分割された第1のガイド部材と第2のガイド部材とで構成し、これら第1および第2のガイド部材を前記ローラの軸線方向に沿って移動可能となすと共に、前記第1および第2のガイド部材を互いに近接する方向へ付勢する弾性付勢手段を設け、

ディスクの搬送時は前記第1および第2のガイド部材を前記弾性付勢手段によってディスクの外周縁に当接させ、ディスクのプレイ時はこれら第1および第2のガイド部材がディスクの外周縁から離反するように構成したことを特徴とするディスクプレーヤのディスク 投送機構。

【請求項2】

請求項1の記載において、前記第1および第2のガイド部材を前記弾性付勢手段の付勢力に抗して離反する方向へ駆動する駆動手段を備え、この駆動手段によってプレイ時に前記第1および第2のガイド部材をディスクの外周縁から離反させるように構成したことを特徴とするディスクプレーヤのディスク搬送機構。

【請求項3】

請求項1または2の記載において、前記第1および第2のガイド部材が同期手段を介して互いに反対方向へ移動するように構成されていることを特徴とするディスクプレーヤのディスク投送機構。

【請求項4】

請求項3の記載において、前記同期手段が、前記第1のガイド部材にその移動方向に沿って形成された第1のラックと、前記第2のガイド部材にその移動方向に沿って形成された第2のラックと、これら第1および第2のラックに噛合する中継ギヤとを備え、前記第1および第2のラックが前記中継ギヤを介して対向していることを特徴とするディスクプレーヤのディスク搬送機構。

【請求項5】

請求項1~4のいずれかの記載において、クランパを回転可能に支持するクランパ支持体と、このクランパ支持体を駆動して前記クランパをターンテーブルに接離する方向へ移動させるクランプ駆動部材とを備え、このクランプ駆動部材と前記駆動手段とを兼用させたことを特徴とするディスクプレーヤのディスク投送機構。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

[0001]

本発明は、CD(コンパクトディスク)やDVD(デジタルバーサタイルディスク)等のディスクに情報を記録および/または再生するディスクプレーヤのディスク般送機構に係り、特に、ガイド部材との間にディスクを挟持したローラを回転駆動することにより該ディスクの搬入や搬出を行うディスクプレーヤのディスク搬送機構に関するものである。

【背景技術】

[0002]

一般的に車載用ディスクプレーヤは、ディスクをプレイ位置で回転駆動可能にクランプするクランプ機構や、ディスクをプレイ位置とイジェクト位置との間で自動搬送するディスク般送機構等を備えている。前者のクランプ機構は、スピンドルモータの回転軸に取り付けられたターンテーブルと、このターンテープルに対して近接離反可能に配置されたクランパとで構成されており、クランパは板ばね等によってターンテープルの方向へ付勢さ

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れている。また、後者のディスク般送機構は、シャーシの前面側(ディスク挿入口側)における上端部に配設されたガイド部材と、このガイド部材の下面に近接または離反するように対向配置されたローラとで構成されており、ローラはモータを駆動源として正逆両方向へ回転駆動されるようになっている。

[0003]

従来より、このようなディスク撥送機構においては、ガイド部材の下面をその両側部から中央部に向かって次第に薄肉となるテーパ状に形成し、ローラとガイド部材との間にディスクを挟持したときに、ガイド部材のテーパ面にディスクの外周縁を接触させることにより、ディスクのレーベル面(上面)に傷が付くのを防止するようにしている(例えば、特許文献 1 参照)。

[0004]

図16は従来既知のディスク搬送機構を示す平面図、図17は該ディスク搬送機構に備 えられるガイド部材とローラの斜視図である。これらの図に示すように、ディスクプレー ヤの外殻を形成するシャーシ100の内部には上方位置にガイド部材101が固定されて おり、このガイド部材101の下方位置にはゴム製のローラ102が配設されている。シ ャーシ100の前面側(図16の下側)には図示せぬディスク挿入口が開設されており、 ガイド部材101とローラ102はこのディスク挿入口の奥側に配置されている。ガイド 部材101の下面には幅方向中央部を境にして逆向きに傾斜する一対のテーパ面101a が形成されており、これらテーパ面101aによってガイド部材101は両側部から中央 部に向かって次第に薄肉形状となっている。また、ガイド部材101の下面にはテーパ面 101aを横切るように凹溝101bが形成されており、この凹溝101bに対してロー ラ102が出入可能となっている。このローラ102はその直径が中央部から両端に向か って次第に大きくなるテーパ状に形成されており、ローラ102の両端は図示せぬローラ ブラケットに軸支されている。このローラブラケットはガイド部材101の下面に近接す る方向へ弾性付勢されており、図示せぬモータを駆動源として正逆両方向へ回転駆動され るようになっている。なお、シャーシ100の内部にはターンテーブルとクランパとで構 成されるクランプ機構や、ディスクに対して情報の記録および/または再生を行う光ピッ クアップ(いずれも図示せず)等が配設されている。

[0005]

[0006]

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出し、ガイド部材101とローラ102との間にディスクDの回転を妨げない大きな空間が確保される。そして、この状態でスピンドルモータが回転駆動されると、ターンテープルとディスクDおよびクランパが一体的に回転し、光ピックアップによってディスクDに対する情報の記録および/または再生が行われる。

[0007]

また、再生等のプレイ動作が完了したディスクDをイジェクトする場合は、モータを他方向へ回転してローラ102を上記と逆方向へ回転駆動すれば、図16の2点鎖線で示す位置にあるディスクDが同図の矢印X2方向へ自動投送されるため、このディスクDをディスク挿入口からシャーシ100の外部へと取り出すことができる。

【特許文献1】 実公平5-1003号公報(第2頁、図6)

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0008]

[0009]

図18(a)に示すように、ディスクDがイジェクト位置からプレイ位置へ
設送された状と、ディスクDはその後端部分がガイド部材101とローラ102との間に挟持された状態となり、ディスクDの両側縁部はローラ102からの付勢力を受けて両テーパ面101aの傾斜角度
のが大きくなるほどディスクDの左右方向の動きを規制する機能は高くなり、例えばテーパ面101aの傾斜角とかして確実にセンクを約15度に設定すると、
投送中のディスクDがディスク股送経路に対して確実にセンサることができる。
この時、ディスクDの両側縁部に接触している両テーパ面101a間の距離をw1、ガイド部材101の上面とローラ102の回転中心軸との高さをh1と日のと、
投送中のディスクDの直径が80mmの小径ディスクDSである場合、w1=49mm、
ト1=11mmとなる。これに対し、ディスクDの中央部がガイド部材101と日ラ102との間に挟持されている場合、図18(b)に示すように、ディスクDの両側部に接触している両テーパ面101a間の距離w2は80mm、ガイド部材101の上面とローラ102の回転中心軸との高さh2は15mmとなり、プレイ位置に比べてディスクDの搬送高さは低くなる。

[0010]

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[0011]

本発明は、このような従来技術の実情に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的は、ディスクのセンタリング機能を高めた上で投送力を安定化することができるディスクプレーヤのディスク投送機構を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】

[0012]

本発明は、ローラと協働してディスクを搬送するガイド部材を第1および第2のガイド部材に2分割し、これら第1および第2のガイド部材をローラの軸線方向に沿って移動可能にすると共に、第1および第2のガイド部材を互いに近接する方向へ弾性付勢するようにした。このようにガイド部材を左右方向に可動な2ピース構造にすると、例えば、ガイド部材のテーパの傾斜角度を大きくしてディスクのセンタリング機能を高めても、ディスクの般送位置に応じて第1および第2のガイド部材の間隔が変化するだけでディスクの搬送方を安定化することができる。

【発明の効果】

[0013]

本発明によるディスクプレーヤのディスク 搬送機構は、2分割した第1および第2のガイド部材の下面に形成したテーパを搬送中のディスクの外周縁に当接させ、プレイ時はこれら第1および第2のガイド部材がディスクの外周縁から離反するようにしたので、ディスクのセンタリング機能を高められると共に、ディスクの搬送高さを一定に保ってディスクの搬送力を安定化することができる。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0014]

本発明は、ディスク挿入口を有するシャーシと、このシャーシの内部に配設されたガイド部材と、このガイド部材に対して近接離反可能に対向配置されたローラとを備え、前記ガイド部材の前記ローラ側の面がその両側部から中央部に向かって前記ローラとの前記を広くするテーパ状に形成され、前記ローラを回転駆動することにより、該ローララと前記がイド部材との間に挟持されたディスクを自動搬送するディスクプレーヤのディスクを接近において、前記ガイド部材をその中央部で2分割された第1のガイド部材と第2のガイド部材と第2のガイド部材を直いに近接する方向へ付勢手間をでは、前記第1および第2のガイド部材を直いに近接する方向へ付勢手間によってディスクの搬送時は前記第1および第2のガイド部材を前記の方ではでする弾性付勢手段を設け、ディスクの搬送時は前記第1および第2のガイド部材がディスクの外周縁から離反するように構成した。

[0015]

このように構成されたディスクプレーヤのディスク搬送機構では、2分割した第1および第2のガイド部材を搬送中のディスクの外周縁に当接させ、プレイ時はこれら第1および第2のガイド部材をディスクの外周縁から離反させることにより、搬送時におけるディスクのセンタリング機能が高まり、また、ディスクの搬送位置に応じて第1および第2のガイド部材の間隔が変化するだけでディスクの搬送高さを一定に保つことができるため、ディスクの搬送力を安定化することができる。

[0016]

上記の構成において、第1および第2のガイド部材を弾性付勢手段の付勢力に抗して離反する方向へ駆動する駆動手段を備え、この駆動手段によってプレイ時に第1および第2のガイド部材をディスクの外周縁から離反させるように構成すると、シャーシ内に装填されたディスクの挿入方向後端部分が第1および第2のガイド部材と平面的にオーバーラップしていても、プレイ時に第1および第2のガイド部材をディスクから強制的に離反させてディスクを回転可能状態とすることができるため、ディスクプレーヤの奥行き寸法を短縮できて好ましい。

[0017]

また、上記の構成において、第1および第2のガイド部材が同期手段を介して互いに反

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対方向へ移動するように構成すると、駆動手段によって第1および第2のガイド部材のいずれか一方を駆動させれば良いため、駆動手段の構成を簡略化できて好ましい。このような同期手段の具体的構成としては、第1のガイド部材にその移動方向に沿って形成された第1のラックと、第2のガイド部材にその移動方向に沿って形成された第2のラックと、これら第1および第2のラックに啮合する中継ギヤとを備え、第1および第2のラックが中継ギヤを介して対向していることが好ましい。

[0018]

また、上記の構成において、専用の駆動手段を用いて第1および第2のガイド部材をディスクの外周縁から離反させることも可能であるが、ディスクプレーヤが、クランパを回転可能に支持するクランパ支持体と、このクランパ支持体を駆動して前記クランパをターンテーブルに接離する方向へ移動させるクランプ駆動部材とを備えている場合、このクランプ駆動部材と前記駆動手段とを兼用させると全体構造を簡略化できて好ましい。

【実施例】

[0019]

[0020]

これらの図に示すように、ディスクプレーヤの外殻を形成するシャーシ1の内部には上方位置に第1および第2のガイド部材2,3が配置されており、これら第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の下方位置にはゴム製のローラ4が配設されている。シャーシ1の前面側(図1の下側)には図示せぬディスク挿入口が開設されており、第1および第2のガイド部材2,3とローラ4はこのディスク挿入口の奥側に配置されている。

[0021]

第1および第2のガイド部材2、3はローラ4の軸線方向に沿って近接離反可能であり、これら第1および第2のガイド部材2、3は図示省略した弾性付勢手段によって互いに近接する方向へ付勢されている。第1および第2のガイド部材2、3はシャーシ1の図示上下方向へ延びる中心線Pに関して左右対称形であり、図示左側に位置する第1のガイド部材2の下面には右上がりのテーパ面2aが形成されている。すなわち、これらテーパ面3aが形成されている。すなわち、これらテーパ面2a、3aは前記中心線Pを境にして逆向きに傾斜しており、本実施例の場合、テーパ面2a、3aの傾斜角度 θ は約15度に設定されている。また、第1および第2のガイド部材2、3の下面には位置決め突起2b、3bが形成されており、これら位置決め突起2b、3bはそれぞれテーパ面2a、3aの外側端部に位置している。

[0022]

ローラ4はその直径が中央部から両端に向かって次第に大きくなるテーパ状に形成されており、ローラ4の両端は図示せぬローラブラケットに軸支されている。このローラブラケットは第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の下面に近接する方向へ弾性付勢されており、図示せぬモータを駆動源として正逆両方向へ回転駆動されるようになっている。なお、シャーシ1の内部にはターンテーブルとクランパとで構成されるクランプ機構や、ディスクに対して情報の記録および/または再生を行う光ピックアップ(いずれも図示せず)等が配設されている。

[0023]

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してローラ4が頂方向へ回転駆動する。ディスクDをさらにシャーシ1の内部に押し込むと、ディスクDの挿入方向の先端部分が第1および第2のガイド部材2,3とローラ4との間に入り込んで挟持され、ディスクDはローラ4の回転駆動力によってプレイ位置へと自動般送される。その際、ディスクDの上面全体は第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の下面と非接触な状態で般送され、その両側縁部がテーパ面2a,3aと接触するだけであり、ディスクDの下面もその両側縁部がローラ4のテーパ面と接触するだけであるため、ディスクDのレーベル面(上面)と記録面(下面)の損傷を防止することができる。

[0024]

また、イジェクト状態で第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の間隔は最小となっている が、かかるディスク般送時にディスクDはその両側縁部が位置決め突起2b,3bに当接 しながら般送されるため、第1および第2のガイド部材2、3の間隔はディスクDの搬送 位置に応じて変化する。すなわち、図1、2に示すように、ディスクDの中心部(最大径 部分)がローラ4の真上を通過する時に、ディスクDに接触している第1および第2のガ イド部材2、3の間隔(両位置決め突起2b、3bの間隔)は最大のw2となり、その後 - 撥送中のディスクDがプレイ位置に近づくにつれて両位置決め突起2b,3bの間隔は 狭められていき、図3,4に示すように、搬送完了状態で両位置決め突起2b,3bの間 隔はw1となる。前述したようにテーパ面2a,3aの傾斜角度θを約15度に設定した 場合、 般送中のディスクDが実線で示す小径ディスクDS(直径80mm)の時はw1= L (直径120mm) の時はw1=102mm、w2=120mmとなる。ただし、第1 および第2のガイド部材2,3はローラ4の軸線方向に沿って近接離反するだけであるた め、第1および第2のガイド部材2,3の上面とローラ4の回転中心軸との高さhはディ スクDの般送位置に拘わらず一定であり、小径ディスクDSの場合も大径ディスクDLの 場合もh=11mmとなる。

[0025]

[0026]

次に、図5~図15を参照して本発明の実施例に係る車載用ディスクプレーヤのディスク 投送機構をより詳細に説明すると、図5は該ディスク 投送機構の小径ディスク 投送途中 状態を示す平面図、図6はその正面図、図7はその側面図、図8は該ディスク 投送機構の 大径ディスク 投送途中状態を示す平面図、図9はその正面図、図10は該ディスク 投送機構のプレイ状態を示す平面図、図11は該ディスク投送機構に備えられる第1のガイド部材の平面図、図13は該ディスク 投送機構に備えられる第1のガイド部材の正面図、図13は該ディスク 投送機構に備える第2のガイド部材の平面図、図14は該第2のガイド部材の正面図、図15は該ディスクプレーヤに備えられるクランプ機構の説明図である。

[0027]

本実施例に係る車載用ディスクプレーヤは、ドライプシャーシ10を構成する下部ベース11と上部ベース12を備えており(図15参照)、このドライプシャーシ10は図示

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せぬシャーシの内部に配設されてロック機構によりシャーシに対してロック/アンロック 状態に切り替えられるようになっている。このディスクプレーヤには、直径が80mmの 小径ディスクDSと直径が120mmの大径ディスクDLの双方を装填可能であり、これ らディスクD(小径ディスクDSと大径ディスクDL)はシャーシの前面側に開設された ディスク挿入口から下部ベース11と上部ベース12との間に挿入されるようになってい る。そして、ドライブシャーシ10の中央部にクランプ機構が設置されると共に、このク ランプ機構の手前側(図5の矢印X2方向)にディスク 投送機構が設置されており、ディ スク挿入口から挿入されたディスクDをディスク投送機構によってプレイ位置まで自動投 送し、このプレイ位置でディスクDをクランプ機構によって回転駆動可能にクランプする ようになっている。

[0028]

まず、クランプ機構について説明すると、下部ベース11の中央部にスピンドルモータ 13が固定されており、その回転軸にターンテーブル14が固定されている。一方、上部 ベース12の中央部に開口が形成されており、この開口内にリング状のクランパ支持体1 5が配設されている。クランパ支持体15は上部ベース12に昇降可能に支持されており 、クランパ支持体15の外周縁の一部には作動部15aが形成されている。また、クラン パ支持体15には中心孔15bが開設されており、この中心孔15bの内部にクランパ1 6が回転可能に支持されている、クランパ16は図示せぬ板ばね等によりターンテーブル 14の方向へ弾性付勢されており、クランパ16に形成された鍔部16aの下面が中心孔 15bの周縁部に当接することにより、クランパ16はクランパ支持体15から脱落しな いようになっている。さらに、クランパ支持体15を包囲するように枠状のクランプ駆動 部材17が配設されており、このクランプ駆動部材17の手前右隅には駆動突部17aが 形成されている。クランプ駆動部材17には駆動アーム18が連結されており、この駆動 アーム18はピン19を中心に回転可能で、駆動アーム18の回転によってクランプ駆動 部材17は上部ベース12の上面を左右方向(図5の矢印Y1-Y2方向)へ往復移動す る。駆動アーム18はシャーシの内側面に配設された図示せぬカム板の前後方向(図5の 矢印X1-X2方向)への移動に連動して回転し、このカム板の前後進によって上部ベー ス12が下部ベース11に対して昇降動作するようになっている。そして、これらクラン パ支持体15とクランプ駆動部材17および駆動アーム18等によってクランプ機構が構 成されている。

[0029]

このクランプ機構の動作については後述するが、図5と図8に示すように、ディスクD (小径ディスクDSと大径ディスクDL)の搬送時にクランプ駆動部材17は矢印Y1方向へ移動しており、クランパ支持体15の作動部15aはクランプ駆動部材17から離反している。一方、図10に示すように、ディスクDのプレイ時にクランプ駆動部材17は矢印Y2方向へ移動して作動部15aに当接しており、これによってクランパ支持体15が下降してクランパ16から離反するようになっている。

[0030]

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21とローラ22によってディスク般送機構が構成されている。

[0031]

図11と図12に示すように、第1のガイド部材20は上部ベース12の下面を摺動する平面視長方形のガイド部20aを有しており、このガイド部20aの下面には正面から見て右上がりのテーパ面20bが形成されると共に、テーパ面20bの左端部に位置決め突起20cが形成されている。また、ガイド部20aの右側短辺には第1の長孔12aを付には矢印Y1-Y2方向に延びる第1のラック20eが刻設されている。図13と図14に示すように、第2のガイド部21aの下面には正面から見て右下がりのガイド部21aを有しており、このガイド部21aの下面には正面から見て右下がりのテーパ面21bが形成されると共に、テーパ面21bの右端部に位置決め突起21cが形成されている。また、ガイド部21aの左側短辺には第2の長孔12bを挿通して上部ベース12の上面に達する突出部21dが形成されており、この突出部21dには矢印Y1-Y2方向に延びる第2のラック21eが刻設されている。さらに、ガイド部21aの與長辺には受部21fが形成されており、この受部21fは第3の長孔12cを挿通して上部ベース12の上面に延びている。

[0032]

図5に示すように、上部ベース12の上面に中継ギヤ23が軸支されており、この中継ギヤ23に第1および第2のラック20e,21eが噛合している。これら第1および第2のラック20e,21eと中継ギヤ23は同期手段を構成するものであり、第1および第2のガイド部材20,21はこの同期手段によって逆方向へ同期して移動するようになっている。また、第1のガイド部材20の突出部20dと上部ベース12との間に弾性付勢手段である引張りばね24が張架されており、第1および第2のガイド部材20,21はこの引張りばね24が張架されており、第1および第2のガイド部材20,21はこの引張りばね24の弾性力によって互いに近接する方向、すなわち、第1のガイド部材20は矢印Y2方向へ、第2のガイド部材21は矢印Y1方向へそれぞれ付勢されている。さらに、矢印Y1方向へ付勢された第2のガイド部材21の受部21fはクランプ駆動部材17の駆動突部17aに当接している。

[0033]

このように概略構成された車載用ディスクプレーヤにおいて、ディスクDがシャーシ内に装填されていないイジェクト状態(待機状態)にあるとき、下部ベース11と上部ベース12で構成されるドライブシャーシ10は図示せぬシャーシに対してロック状態とされており、図15に示すように、上部ベース12は下部ベース11から上方へ離れ、ターンテーブル14とクランパ16との間にディスクDの厚みよりも大きなディスク般送経路が確保されている。この時、クランプ駆動部材17は矢印Y1方向へ移動してクランパ支持体15に当接して下方への移動が規制されている。また、第1および第2のガイド部材20,21は近接した位置で対向しており、ローラ22は第1および第2のガイド部材20,21の下面に近接する方向へ弾性付勢されている。

[0034]

かかるイジェクト状態において、ユーザがディスクDをディスク挿入口から下部ベース 1 1 と上部ベース 1 2 との間に挿入すると、ディスクDの挿入を検知してモータが一方向へ回転し始め、このモータを駆動源としてローラ 2 2 が順方向へ回転駆動する。ディスクDの挿入を検知してモータが一スクロ転し始め、このモータを駆動源としてローラ 2 2 が順方向へ回転駆動する。ディスクDの括端部分が第 1 および第 2 のガイド部材 2 0 , 2 1 を自動搬送される。その際、ディスクDの上面全体は第 1 および第 2 のガイド部材 2 0 , 2 1 のテーパ面と非をで搬送され、その両側縁部が第 1 および第 2 のガイド部材 2 0 , 2 1 のテーパ面 2 な状態で搬送され、その両側縁部が第 1 および第 2 のガイド部材 2 0 , 2 1 のテーパ面 2 の b , 2 1 b および位置決め突起 2 0 c , 2 1 c と接触するだけであり、ディスクDのレー 面もその両側縁部がローラ 2 2 のテーパ面と接触するだけであるため、ディスクDのレーベル面(上面)と記録面(下面)の損傷を防止することができる。

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[0035]

ここで、挿入されたディスクDが小径ディスクDSの場合、図5と図6に示すように、 小径ディスクDSの中心部(最大径部分)がローラ22の真上を通過する時に第1および 第2のガイド部材20,21の間隔が若干拡がり、挿入されたディスクDが大径ディスク DLの場合、図8と図9に示すように、大径ディスクDLの中心部がローラ22の真上を 通過する時に第1および第2のガイド部材20,21の間隔が大きく拡がる。ただし、図 1 ~ 図 4 を参照して既に説明したディスク 設送 機構と同様に、ディスク D の種類 (小径デ ィスクDSまたは大径ディスクDL)や投送位置に拘わらず、第1および第2のガイド部 材20、21はローラ22の軸線方向(矢印Y1-Y2方向)に沿って近接離反するだけ であるため、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21とローラ22の回転中心軸との高さ は変化せず、ディスクDの般送高さは一定となる。また、ディスクDがプレイ位置まで般 送される間、ディスクDの両側縁部がローラ22からの付勢力を受けて第1および第2の ガイド部材20,21のテーパ面20b,21bに圧接され、また、ディスクDの外周面 が引張りばね24の付勢力により第1および第2のガイド部材20、21の位置決め突起 20 c, 21 c に圧接されるため、ディスクDのセンタリング精度が高まり、プレイ位置 まで般送されたディスクDの中心をターンテーブル14とクランパ16に対して高精度に 位置合わせすることができる。

[0036]

図10に示すように、ディスクDがプレイ位置まで搬送されると、上部ベース12が下 部ベース11の方向へ下降し、それに伴ってクランパ支持体15とクランパ16もターン テーブル14の方向へ下降する。そして、上部ベース12の下降が完了した時点で、ディ スクDのセンタ孔がターンテーブル14に嵌まり込み、ディスクDがターンテーブル14 とクランパ16との間にチャッキングされる。また、駆動アーム18が反時計回り方向へ 回転し、それに連動してクランプ駆動部材17が矢印Y2方向へ移動して作動部15aを 押し下げるため、クランパ支持体15がターンテーブル14の方向へ下降する。よって、 クランパ支持体15の中心孔15aの周縁部がクランパ16の鍔部16aから離れ、図示 せぬ板ばね等から付勢力を受けているクランパ16はディスクDの上面に弾性的に加圧さ れる。また、クランプ駆動部材17の矢印Y2方向への移動に伴って駆動突部17aが第 2のガイド部材21の受部21fを押圧するため、第2のガイド部材21が矢印Y2方向 へ移動し、これに同期して第1のガイド部材20が矢印Y1方向へ移動する。すなわち、 第1および第2のガイド部材20,21が引張りばね24の弾性力に抗して互いに離反す る方向へ移動するため、第1および第2のガイド部材20, 21のガイド部20a, 21 aがディスクDの外周縁から離れる。さらに、このプレイ位置でローラブラケットが回動 してローラ22を下降させるため、ローラ22が第1および第2のガイド部材20、21 の下面から離反し、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21とローラ22との間にディス クDの回転を妨げない大きな空間が確保される。なお、プレイ位置でドライブシャーシ1 0 はロック状態からアンロック状態に切り替わり、この状態でスピンドルモータ 1 3 が回 転駆動されると、ターンテーブル14とディスクDおよびクランパ16が一体的に回転し 、図示せぬ光ピックアップによってディスクDに対する情報の記録および/または再生が 行われる。

[0037]

このように上記実施例では、2分割した第1および第2のガイド部材20,21のテーパ面20b,21bを搬送中のディスクDの外周縁に当接させ、プレイ時はこれら第1および第2のガイド部材20,21をディスクDの外周縁から離反させることにより、テーパ面20b,21bの傾斜角度を大きくしてディスクDのセンタリング機能を高めても、ディスクDの搬送位置に応じて第1および第2のガイド部材20,21の間隔が変化するだけでディスク搬送高さを一定に保つことができるため、ディスクDの搬送力を安定化することができる。

[0038]

また、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21を引張りばね24の弾性付勢力に抗して

離反する方向へ駆動するクランプ駆動部材17(駆動手段)を備え、このクランプ駆動部材17によってプレイ時に第1および第2のガイド部材20、21をディスクDの外周縁から離反させるようにしたので、シャーシ内に装填されたディスクDの挿入方向後端部分が第1および第2のガイド部材20、21と平面的にオーバーラップしていても、プレイ時に第1および第2のガイド部材20、21をディスクDから強制的に離反させてディスクDを回転可能状態とすることができるため、ディスクプレーヤの奥行き寸法を短縮することができる。しかも、駆動手段としてのクランプ駆動部材17はクランプ機構の部材であって、プレイ時にディスクDをクランプ動作するクランプ駆動部材17の動きを利用して、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21をディスクDの外周縁から離反させることができるため、駆動手段によってメカニズムが複雑になることを防止できる。

[0039]

また、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21を上部ベース12に移動可能に支持し、これら第1および第2のガイド部材20、21に形成したラック20e、21eを中継ギヤ23を介して連結することにより、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21が互いに反対方向へ同期して移動するようにしたので、投送時においてディスクDのセンタリング機能が発揮されると共に、プレイ時に第1および第2のガイド部材20、21のいずれか一方(上記実施例では第2のガイド部材21)をクランプ駆動部材17で駆動すれば良く、同様に、第1および第2のガイド部材20、21のいずれか一方(上記実施例では第1のガイド部材20)を引張りばね24で弾性付勢すれば良く、駆動手段や弾性付勢手段の構成を簡略化することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[0040]

- 【図1】本発明によるディスク 搬送機構の基本動作を説明する平面図である。
- 【図2】該ディスク般送機構の小径ディスク般送途中状態を示す正面図である。
- 【図3】該ディスク般送機構のディスク搬送完了状態を示す平面図である。
- 【図4】該ディスク搬送機構の小径ディスク搬送完了状態を示す正面図である。

- 【図7】該ディスク搬送機構の側面図である。
- 【図8】該ディスク搬送機構の大径ディスク搬送途中状態を示す平面図である。
- 【図9】該ディスク搬送機構の正面図である。
- 【図10】該ディスク搬送機構のプレイ状態を示す平面図である。
- 【図11】該ディスク搬送機構に備えられる第1のガイド部材の平面図である。
- 【図12】該第1のガイド部材の正面図である。
- 【図13】該ディスク搬送機構に備えられる第2のガイド部材の平面図である。
- 【図14】該第2のガイド部材の正面図である。
- 【図15】該ディスクプレーヤに備えられるクランプ機構の説明図である。
- 【図17】該ディスク般送機構に備えられるガイド部材とローラの斜視図である。
- 【図18】ディスク搬送位置と搬送高さの関係をを示す説明図である。

【符号の説明】

[0041]

- 1 シャーシ
- 2,20 第1のガイド部材
- 2 a, 2 0 b テーパ面
- 2b,20c 位置決め突起
- 20a ガイド部
- 20d 突出部
- 20e 第1のラック

20

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10

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20

3,21 第2のガイド部材

3 a, 2 1 b テーパ面

3 b, 2 1 c 位置決め突起

2 1 a ガイド部

2 1 d 突出部

21 e 第2のラック

2 1 f 受部

4,22 ローラ

10 ドライブシャーシ

11 下部ベース

12 上部ベース

12a, 12b, 12c 長孔

14 ターンテーブル

15 クランパ支持体

15a 作動部

16 クランパ

17 クランプ駆動部材

1 7 a

18 駆動アーム

23 中継ギヤ

24 引張りばね

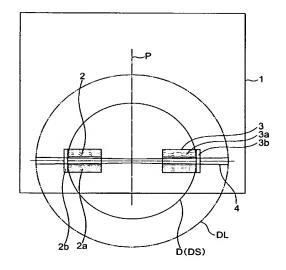
D ディスク

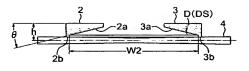
DS 小径ディスク

DL 大径ディスク

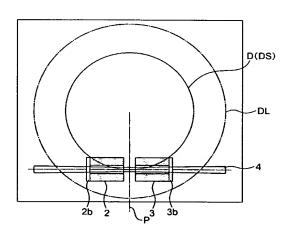
【図1】

【図2】

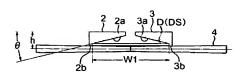




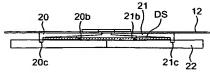
【図3】



【図4】

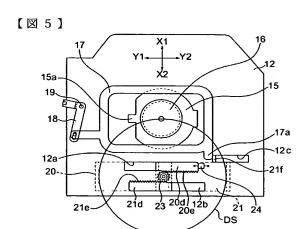


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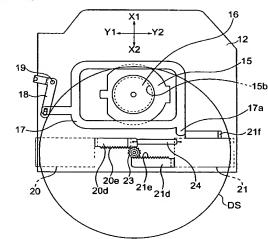


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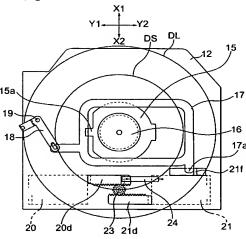




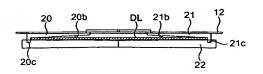
【図8】



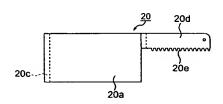
【図10】



[図9]

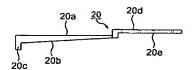


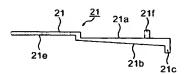
[図11]



【図12】

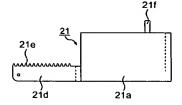
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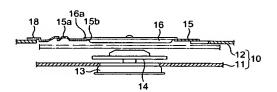




【図13】

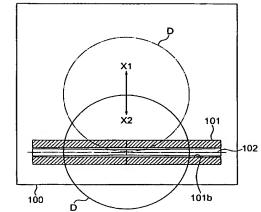
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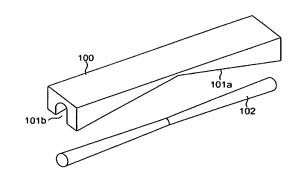




【図16】

【図17】





[図18]

